

EDITORIALS

No Shortcuts

Teenage troubles and difficulties get a great deal of publicity, and today's issue of the HERALD and other community and metropolitan newspapers will be no exceptions. This points to the need of much better communications between the adult world of business and the community at large and these youngsters.

Youth demands three things, according to a former high school teacher:

1. Values he can respect.
2. Authority he can respect.
3. Opportunity to achieve recognition and status.

In this respect, the teenager is no different than the adult, but we need to convince the teens that there is a difference between having and being.

We need to get across the idea that true achievement is measured by contributions.

And, above all, we must instill the fact that there is something sacred in life. That is the integrity of the individual, his dignity and importance, and his stewardship of whatever talents God may have given him.

Let us be honest. There is no easy shortcut worth while—whether building a good business, creating a work of art, baking a good loaf of bread, making a home, or growing a soul.

Safety for Whom?

Breathes there a motorist with soul so dead who never to himself has wondered why the safety slogan on the rear bumper of the car ahead?

The answer is both obvious and aggravating: The slogan is for you and the guy who really needs it is the driver in front.

The trouble is that even if you have a slogan pasted to your own rear bumper, there's no way to get ahead of the nut in the lead so he can read it. Either he's going too fast or he's hogging both lanes.

This is the general conclusion of a study of driver motivations sponsored recently by the American Trucking Assn. and the oil industry.

The survey shows that 88 per cent of motorists are convinced they are above average in obeying the law and 93 per cent are certain they are on a par with Sir Malcolm Campbell in driving ability. Safety campaigns are for the other guy.

Which points up the fact that bumper slogans won't do much good until somebody comes up with a device to smite the driver of the car ahead with his own slogan, preferably attached to the bumper.

And that goes for the driver of the car right behind the car ahead.

THE FREELANCER by Tom Rische

Of Missiles, Muscles, and Eggheads

It's becoming fashionable to be an "egghead" again. Ever since Russia sent its Sputniks hurtling into the air, American education and missile policy have been the subject of a debate that is somewhat reminiscent of the old rhyme:

"When in trouble, when in doubt,
Run in circles, scream and shout."

Now that America has launched its own Explorer into the air, to fall to earth who knows when and where, things have calmed down a little bit and long, sober looks are being taken at the state of things.

In the first flurry of excitement over Sputnik, everybody wanted to know who was responsible for the American failure. Many fingers were pointed—at the schools, President Eisenhower, Ex-President Truman, Secretary of Defense Wilson, the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

When everybody calmed down, the answer became readily apparent.

The Russians were responsible. America got caught with its pants down.

The average American, standing in his front yard, mouth open and head tilted back, looking for Sputniks, can't quite understand what happened.

If he's looking for a scapegoat, and he is, the best thing he could do would be to run in the house and look in the mirror. Educators, politicians, and service leaders might also do likewise.

The country was concerned with the affairs of movie stars, the size of TV sets, the name of the best psychiatrist, the merits of the well done steak as opposed to the rare variety, or the amount of chrome on the latest autos. It was fat, complacent, and happy in a crazy sort of way.

I Might Use You, If He Slumps



YOUR PROBLEMS by Ann Landers

It's an Uphill Fight, Buddy

Dear Ann: I've been dating a girl who is charming and attractive, but the way she talks, you wouldn't think she had gotten past the fourth grade. She actually graduated from high school, but apparently when they were teaching grammar she was out to lunch.

I'm no purist but when she says "he don't" and "I seen," it does something to me. Several of her friends talk the same way and I can't understand how they can be deaf to such glaring grammatical errors.

I like this girl a lot but I'm ashamed to introduce her to my friends because the moment she opens her mouth they'll tag her as an ignoramus.

Do you think it would be worth my time to teach her

to speak English? She's 19.—A.G.N.

First, how much is your time worth, and second, what qualities attracted you to this girl in the first place?

If you consider her an ignorant and are ashamed to introduce her to your friends, I suspect your association with her is not based on the spoken word.

In order to teach this 19-year-old how to speak the King's English, you'd have to de-educate her then re-educate her. Unless she's 102 per cent eager to cooperate, it would be an uphill fight all the way, Pygmalion, and I suggest you forget it.

Dear Ann: Our only son married a girl who was beneath him socially, financial-

ly, and mentally. Her father is a janitor. We tried to break up their romance, but failed.

They've been married five years and have two children. When we go to their home to visit, our daughter-in-law has very little to say and it's a struggle to keep a conversation going. They rarely come to our home and when they do, it's only for a short time.

Our son was very close to us until he married. It breaks our hearts because we know this girl has driven a wedge between us. Is there anything we can do to patch up the situation so our son will spend more time with us? We aren't getting any younger.—Sad Mother.

Your son's wife doesn't keep him in chains does she? Well, he could visit you more often if he wanted to, so don't put all the blame on your daughter-in-law.

Chances are the wounds are still raw from the hatchet-job you did on the girl when you tried to break up the romance.

Sorry, I can't recommend any magic elixir that will cure the situation. Time is the only healer in a case such as this. And let's hope it does not take more time than you've got.

Dear Ann: I'm a senior in high school and the fellow I used to go steady with for two years is at a nearby university. He mentioned last summer that it would be nice if I could come up to his campus for a week end when they have some special activity.

I've written to him five different times, suggesting specific week ends, but he always has some reason why I shouldn't come. I know he's studying hard but I'm afraid his school will be out before I get a chance to go. I've told my girl friends that he wants me up there and they keep asking when I'm leaving. It's very embarrassing. What shall I do?—ME.

Why don't you get out of this boy's hair and do both him and yourself a favor? He knows when the social activity week ends are and you don't. He also knows your address.

He'll invite you when and if he wants to, assuming you haven't made yourself completely unattractive by pestering him to death.

Confidentially: JANE: This man lied to you and he put you in a very dangerous position. Consider yourself lucky not to have been named in the divorce suit. Write him off completely and next time be more circumspect in your selection of friends.

(Ann Landers will be happy to help you with your problems. Send them to her in care of the HERALD and enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. © 1958, Field Enterprises, Inc.)

U.S. Pays the Bill for Socialism

Since World War II the United States has spent over \$64 billion for foreign aid. The military and non-military portions of this colossal sum are so involved and intertwined that it is difficult for even the experts to define. We will not try it here. But we would like to report on our own observations of how some of this economic foreign aid was used by the recipients abroad.

At the present time about 50 per cent of the national income of Britain is being spent by the government of Britain. Since the Labor government came into power in 1945 and embarked upon a broad program of nationalization, millions of pounds of sterling have been spent to pay for the seized properties of private enterprise. Billions of dollars of U.S. non-military aid to Britain have gone for the cost of nationalization. In other words, our free enterprise system has been putting up the money with which to promote a socialized form of government in Britain.

In France since April 1946, when the government took a bigger plunge toward nationalization by taking over all production, and distribution of electricity, U.S. funds were used for the same socialized program as in Britain. In May 1946 the government seized all the coal mines. The government of France for many years controlled the railroads, aircraft plants, the central bank, manufacture of tobacco, potash, etc.—and has considerable interest in the Renault automobile works, Francolor, the chemical industries and many other private businesses. Billions of U.S. funds were used for the purchase or control of these enterprises. The taxpayers of the U.S. were actually paying for the construction of such socialist projects as the French Genissiat, and its huge power and navigation program on the Rhone and Rhine rivers. The Genissiat project, for instance, was

twice turned down by the French taxpayers, but the United States put up the money anyway.

Italy since the war has nationalized more industry than any other country outside of the Iron Curtain, including Britain and France. State enterprise has grown further since the war than under Mussolini. Italy has failed to make available any appreciable U.S. aid to private enterprise. For example, our investigation in Italy showed that "Finsider," the state controlled steel trust—"Finmeccanica," the state controlled mechanical and power trust—and "Fiat," the private automobile monopoly, supported by the government, has accounted for more than two-thirds of all U.S. aid. Less than \$6 million out of \$250 million worth of dollar purchase loans to Italian industry was parceled out to small private business in loans less than \$15,000.

U.S. aid paid for the huge mile-long railway station in Rome, which actually is larger than New York's Grand Central station, Pennsylvania station, Cleveland station and all the four Chicago stations combined.

In the case of Britain, from 1945 to 1951 when the Labor party was in power, and the period of our most extensive foreign aid, socialism was financed with billions of U.S. funds. The Labor party nationalized coal, electric power, gas, cable, wireless, iron, steel, transportation, etc. In addition, a broad costly program of social welfare, including free medical care, family allowances, etc., was undertaken. Millions of U.S. aid was used for this purpose, directly or indirectly. Whether our aid is used directly, or not, for socialist projects is academic. For if U.S. funds are used for non-socialist budgetary purposes, they made it possible for the government to appropriate other

funds for nationalization and socialistic schemes.

For many years now it has been our experience that U.S. funds have been spent on subsidies to nationalized industries in Britain, France, Italy and other countries who invariably are running in the red. We are also called upon to pay for all sorts of social security, old age pensions, family allowances, unemployment, etc. It is apparent to a correspondent that American aid made possible collectivist experiments which could not be undertaken without it. It is reasonable to assume that with less American dollars the socialist European planners would have had to curtail or forego their schemes, and Europe might have progressed even more generally by the effective process of going to work and conserving its capital.

In Asia we often hear the erroneous impression that socialism has proven good for Europe. On the surface it appears to them that nationalization is successful and that free enterprise has failed. They don't realize that U.S. foreign aid of billions of dollars is what makes socialism look good. It is a bit ironic that U.S. aid was supposed to prevent socialism and communism with their collectivist policy from being introduced in Europe... but instead appears to have fostered the very thing we were trying to avoid. We are now running the danger of having helped create an economic planning machinery which is providing a powerful incentive to the various collectivist systems, either by strengthening the existing socialist governments, or by influencing other governments to give socialism a trial.

This is not the entire picture of our foreign aid, to be sure. But in accordance with our observations, billions of American dollars were used by European governments to promote socialist programs repugnant to America.

Rx FOR GOOD HEALTH

The Problems of Adolescents

The beginning of adolescence in the young girl is very important and deserves understanding from every member of the family. This is the time the little girl starts to grow up. A profound physiological change takes place which affects the body growth and, at the same time, affects the emotional balance or equilibrium. In the beginning of adolescence, there is a marked increase in the function of the reproductive glands. This is true in the male and the female, but in the female it marks the onset of a physiological process known as the menstrual cycle. This process continues to exert a cyclic influence to which the woman reacts until after her menopause.

Both the physiological and emotional changes point the way to maturity, which, naturally, require adjustments. The adolescent girl has

essentially three problems to solve before she can reach the stage of emotional maturity. First she must separate herself from the dependent ties which bind her to her parents. This does not mean a rebellious, independent relationship, but rather the ability to assume responsibilities in relationship to other people, to be creative and productive in her association with the family and community, and to have the ability to give and receive with an adequate balance to both.

The second problem is to prepare herself for a career. Today, nearly every young girl works in some occupation for a few years after adolescence and until her time of marriage. It is quite common today for women to combine their careers with marriage.

The third problem is the

preparation for marriage and for children. A good basic understanding of physical and emotional needs of everyday problems encountered in family living, and an honest attitude to them, are essential to a happy marital future.

Thus the physiological and emotional changes that occur during adolescence are interwoven in the ultimate goal of maturity. The basic needs are for fulfillment by taking one's place in a mature society. These changes inspire feelings which act as an important aid to the girl in her adjustment to her activities and are essential in performing her tasks whether they be at work, at home, or in school.

The ability to meet people, to be both receptive and responsive, and to be constructive are all basic requirements for a successful career and, incidentally, a mature adjustment to life.

Unemployment Facts

The California Unemployment Code sets forth certain eligibility requirements for unemployment insurance. In order to be eligible a worker must be unemployed, physically able and available for work, willing to take a suitable job if it is offered to him, and be doing everything he can to find work.

Eligibility to receive benefits will be examined closely if the worker: (1) quit his job without good cause within the meaning of the code; (2) was discharged from his last

job because of misconduct connected with his work; (3) left his work to be married, or because of other family or domestic reasons unless he is the sole or major support of his family; (4) left his work because of a trade dispute or strike; (5) refuses to take suitable work; (6) fails to apply for a job when sent by the Department of Employment; (7) fails to do his best to find a job; or (8) makes a false statement or withholds information to obtain benefits.

The department maintains 100 local offices throughout California. The personnel there will provide detailed information about the employment security program and the code's eligibility requirements.

Readers of this column may obtain a pamphlet on unemployment insurance by writing a card or letter to the Department of Employment, 1628 Cravens Ave., Torrance.

My Neighbors



"Clarence is a do-it-yourself fan in everything but picking up a check!"

STAR GAZER
By CLAY R. POLLAN
Your Daily Activity Guide
According to the Stars.
To develop message for Thursday, read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.

ARIES MAR. 21-20	1 Greater	31 Sagacity	61 Speak
APR. 21	2 Don't	32 Thoughtful	62 You
MAY 21	3 Chance	33 Can	63 Sharply
JUN. 21	4 Embles	34 Favored	64 Favored
JULY 21	5 Outlook	35 Make	65 Feel
AUG. 21	6 For	36 And	66 Smooths
SEPT. 21	7 Is	37 You	67 Should
OCT. 21	8 Get	38 If	68 Unpopular
NOV. 21	9 Any	39 Or	69 Swift
DEC. 21	10 Form	40 Springs	70 Today
JAN. 21	11 Extra	41 The	71 Today
FEB. 21	12 Petty	42 Openings	72 Take
MAR. 21	13 Good	43 In	73 To
APR. 21	14 But	44 Light	74 Strengths
MAY 21	15 Teamwork	45 Any	75 Associations
JUN. 21	16 Your	46 To	76 Swift
JULY 21	17 Realizing	47 Gracious	77 Moves
AUG. 21	18 Your	48 To	78 Actions
SEPT. 21	19 Talk	49 You	79 Moody
OCT. 21	20 Arms	50 Monner	80 Needed
NOV. 21	21 Taurus	51 Into	81 Strategic
DEC. 21	22 Life	52 Make	82 Gloomy
JAN. 22	23 Bickering	53 Rash	83 Your
FEB. 22	24 Plans	54 You	84 Moves
MAR. 22	25 Advantage	55 Indicated	85 Be
APR. 22	26 For	56 Or	86 Close
MAY 22	27 Helps	57 Execution	87 Assistance
JUN. 22	28 A	58 To	88 Pain
JULY 22	29 Obtaining	59 Home	89 Suppressed
AUG. 22	30 Rest	60 Improvement	90 Deals

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